

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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EDITOR

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By robbing Peter he paid Paul, and hoped to catch larks if even the heavens should fall.

THE FACTS ABOUT QUARANTINE HERE

The Star-Bulletin gives considerable space to a complaint signed by two passengers of steamship Makura who were placed in federal quarantine last week because of the suspected presence of plague aboard the vessel. Specific charges of neglect are made which require thorough investigation.

This paper does not presume to say at this time whether or not the charges are true. They will be made, however, not only here but on the mainland, and it is to the interest of this city to see that those accused of intentional neglect either exonerated or proved negligent and where instances of the kind made impossible. There is no doubt that the authorities were taken by surprise when the quarantine was ordered, and that the station was not ready to receive the passengers. Is this something that could have been avoided? Are the passengers really looked after by the Japanese contractor or feeds them? Is the station insanitary?

The complaint is serious enough to require answer.

QUESTIONS FOR MR. WILSON

Many great questions confront the next president of the United States, declares Former Senator M. C. Handborough of North Dakota. He calls out the trusts, the tariff, monetary reform, foreign questions—matters of international changes, sociology and education as the vital issues that must be decided on in the next four years.

Two of discussion on the trusts, tariff, money reform and conservation have fairly faced the citizens of the country with these issues. Of foreign questions, constitutional law and sociology, the Senator says:

"The one who has had legislative experience and has given to the world disillusionment of the Senate's power to direct and control the nation's foreign relations, let us say, preceding many years ago. The new administration, like all others, will find itself faced with many difficulties in this particular; and it will know today what the morrow is to bring forth. The great importance in having a steady hand on the helm of state."

In the absence of a set of other unusual events, I should put foreign affairs in fourth place in the list of great questions with which the new administration has to be confronted. It goes without saying, however, that with a foreign war on our hands every other question at once becomes significant if not crucial.

I apprehend no serious difficulties for the next president to cope with in respect to the Panama canal. Not so, I anticipate that the patient fortification of which Mr. Taft is now, and Mr. Wilson somewhat renowned is to be put to extreme test by the situation in Mexico.

As for Cuba and the Philippines, the country's policy is pretty well understood and quite generally accepted as the only one to be pursued under all the circumstances.

The latter questions are so closely allied with the trust question that they cannot well be considered apart from it. We are making good headway in ensuring the human comfort of all our citizens. At no time in our history has the altruistic quality been more pronounced than it is now. At no time have we ever ceased to progress along rational lines.

Ours is a country of enduring progress rather than spasmodic evolution. If now and then they weary themselves they do so injuriously only upon those by whom they are employed and the nation at large derives the benefit. The new administration, in its normal proficiency, will take account of all this and we shall continue to progress.

Our legislative bodies will grow wiser and better and efforts more efficient and cleaner. And after a while, when our statesmen and judges shall come to realize, as they must, that ambitious politicians have inflicted upon the country a strange assortment of election devices—the frequent primary, the referendum, the recall and the re-call—and that the people, the masses, have grown weary of constantly being dragged to the polls on all conceivable pretenses, save the popular settlement of dog fights, the tide will turn.

The danger then will be that the pendulum will swing too far the other way, and that we shall lose some of the good that otherwise would have been gained. But these are matters for the several states to deal with, and the next president will be so busily engaged in settling the trust question and dealing with the lesser national problems that he may only look on and hope and pray for the dawn of real reform in our election system—the adoption, perhaps, of the short ballot, a limitation in the number of occasions calling citizens to the ballot box, to the detriment and disgust of the vast electorate.

HOW SOCIALISM FAILS IN PRACTICE

Socialist candidates polled a few votes at the election last Tuesday and feel greatly comforted thereby, arguing that two years from now there will be many more here of their way of thinking, again.

Not if people in Hawaii take heed of the disasters that have befallen one Socialist-governed city, Milwaukee. First made famous by beer, next by a Socialist mayor, Seidel, and then by John Schrank, Roosevelt's would-be assassin, the Wisconsin metropolis has tried Socialism and rejected it.

Leslie's Weekly tells why. Says Leslie's:

The ousting of the Socialist administration of Milwaukee by a fusion ticket at the last election showed that the people had weighed Mayor Seidel and found him wanting. The auditing of the city's books proves the popular estimate to have been well founded. The administration started out badly. In the first three months many departments spent from fifty to seventy-five per cent. of their yearly allowance and were compelled to go into debt or cripple their service. A new purchasing department for the whole city, which was to save a lot of money, in some instances actually paid higher prices for articles bought at wholesale than had been paid before at retail.

More than \$25,000 worth of certain materials were bought, of which only \$6,000 worth were used during the two years of the Seidel administration. Two Socialist contractors put in faulty paving. Under public pressure, a pre-election promise was made to hold the contractors responsible for necessary repairs; but when the election went against the Socialists and just three days before the new administration took charge, the defective work was accepted without condition. The taxpayers will now be compelled to pay for repairs. The emergency reserve fund was seriously depleted, and to cover up there was even some juggling of figures. The whole record reads very much like the old story of maladministration with which our municipalities have been long familiar. A Socialist as such is neither more nor less honest than the rest of mankind, but from his long protestations we were led to expect something better than the Milwaukee record.

Once, if Socialists can't make good in a small city, what can be expected of them in state or national affairs?

The New York World did some remarkably close figuring in advance on the presidential election. On October 27 it presented an election estimate. The estimate gave Wilson a popular vote of 7,024,000, whereas he got in the vicinity of 6,500,000. Roosevelt was estimated to get 620,500, and did receive 4,289,000. Taft's vote was put at 3,300,000 and he received 3,519,000. The Taft and Roosevelt vote was estimated at 7,800,000, and their combined vote actually was 7,808,000. The World picked seventeen states as certain for Wilson, and he carried all. It picked nine states as reasonably certain, and Wilson carried seven, the other two, California and Idaho, being in doubt at this writing. Of the seven states in which it found a possibility of Democratic success, three, Connecticut, Illinois and Massachusetts, went to Wilson, and four, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and South Dakota, to Roosevelt. The World underestimated Wilson's strength in some of the normal Republican states and gave them to Taft, when they proved to be either Progressive or Democratic. The World thus gave Wilson at least 325 electoral votes, whereas he received more than 380.

"Why should I dignify newspaper reports with a denial?" asked Ambassador James Bryce during his recent visit here when the Star-Bulletin questioned him regarding the rumor that he would shortly retire from the diplomatic service to devote himself to literature. The "newspaper reports" which he refused to dignify by a denial prove true. The loss to one profession will be the gain to another, and Bryce's name will probably live in literature after his diplomatic achievements have been dimmed by the ready forgetfulness of future generations. He is one of the few great men of letters of our time.

Hawaii seems to have no trouble about keeping in the limelight. Out of twenty world's news dispatches published yesterday and today, the territory figures in six, a percentage of one-third.

Secretary Fisher had to come to Hawaii to settle one governorship question. Perhaps President Wilson will have to make a visit here to settle another.

Now that the election is over, President Taft's gone descends from a topic of breathless import to one of mild interest.

Wilson's second cousin is a Chico cowboy, but he did not vote the Bull Moose ticket.

Meanwhile, the war has been going on in Europe.

Democracy, oft crushed to earth, has risen again.

LETTERS ON TIMELY TOPICS

MINERALS IN HAWAII.

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin,
Sir:—So many old-timers say that there are no minerals or iron in the soil here, will you please state in your paper whether this is a fact or not. If there is no iron in the soil, what makes Kaimuki dirt so red, then?

Yours with thanks,

NEW-COMER.
Honolulu, November 8, 1912.

[Dr. Maxwell, formerly director of the planters' experiment station, was of iron.]

PERSONALITIES

MRS. WILLIAM E. DARGIE, who has been in Honolulu for several months, returned during the week, but may leave soon on another trip.—Examiner.

I. W. W. WOULD

(Continued from Page 1)

formed, and what was its numerical strength, Mr. Roe replied:

"This is an industrial union. We are simply organizing the workingmen industrially. It differs from the craft unions because they organize the workingmen in different crafts—bricklayers, masons, carpenters, machinists etc. They all have a sacred contract that they are supposed to respect. We say that the workers of the world have got to organize in one big union to stand together and quit fighting among themselves."

"I know nothing about that at all," Mr. Roe said in answer to a question about the alleged attack on Mr. Sheba and his paper. "We are here to get the plantation labor, though. I saw what was said this morning, but that came up before we came here. I don't know anything about it at all. I believe there was a strike of Japanese here two years ago."

"Our principles are strictly the same as those of the Socialist party, except that while they propose to emancipate labor by the ballot, we propose to do it by organizing the working class at the point of production—on the job. The Socialists admit that the working classes are robbed at the point of production, so we say the place to work is at the point of production."

"Another point is, we are called anarchists. There may be some in the organization who are professing anarchists, but we have never advocated violence."

"We had a meeting at Aala Park last night. We met in the park but did not use the band stand, as our request to the mayor and board of supervisors for permission to hold a meeting was not answered. However, we took the chance of meeting in the open. We had a pretty nice meeting but would have had a better crowd if the ball game had not finished so late."

"You have heard of the trouble we have had elsewhere in holding meetings in the open. The only thing we ask is the privilege to hold meetings on the street or in parks, to ask the working classes to organize. The Salvation Army and other organizations are allowed these privileges. Of course the capitalists will try to prevent us from exercising the right of free speech. Our object is to better the condition of the working classes, and we intend to hold street meetings."

In the course of a general conversation the question was asked in the organization would not hesitate to declare a strike in the case of a comparatively weak industrial establishment that was engaged in a life and death struggle with a trust.

"No," said one of the leader's associates. "It would make no difference. We would simply compel the owner to put on overalls and go into the shop and earn his living with the other workers."

Another sentiment expressed was: "There can be no such thing as a standard wage. The only standard of wages is what the capitalist can be compelled to pay."

Mr. Sheba is quoted by the Advertiser as saying:

"They are going back four years in an effort to find something upon which to assail me. At the time of and during the strike I stood by the planters because I believed the strike was not justified. I lost quite a bit of money during that period and when the strike was over the planters made good the deficit. I have never denied it; but that doesn't mean that I was bought."

"I think I know what the plans of my opponents are as well as they know themselves and when the opportunity comes I shall have much to say. They can't get me out of the way."

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

W. R. FARRINGTON—One of the most interesting features of present day politics is to note the hitherto unknown and unheard from Democrats who are now playing speaking parts.

DR. DOREMUS SCUDER—It was a splendid piece of journalism on the part of the Star-Bulletin to get out the mainland figures last Saturday on the way the various States went in the presidential election.

ALEXANDER YOUNG—When the new artistic iron lamp-posts were put up through Kapiolani Park one was placed beside an old electric light-telephone pole on the makai side of Kalaaua avenue just at the entrance to the park. They remind me, don't you know, of the beauty and the beast—"High Art and Impudence." I am going to see if I can't get the local companies to cast Impudence overboard.

JUDGE LARNACH heard evidence this morning that satisfied the court that Fukuda, a Japanese was guilty of heedless driving. The defendant was assessed a fine of \$15 and the costs which he paid and departed, avowing that he would sin no more.

Deputy Chief of Detectives Kallisti and his officers were busy on Saturday evening in visiting the well-known haunts of the gambling fraternity. As a result of a series of raids thirteen defendants to a charge of gambling faced the district magistrate this morning. Fines ranging from \$20 to \$5 were levied in each case. In one instance, the defendant pleading illness forfeited bail.

A Chinese, Lim Chew, alleged to have sold prepared opium contrary to the statute was fined fifty dollars for participation in illicit traffic.

GARDEN ISLAND SHIPS

MANY BEES TO JAPAN

LIHUE, Kauai, Nov. 5.—The Garden Island Honey Co. has shipped the largest consignment of bees ever been known to leave the territory at one time. They recently shipped 400 hives, containing five-frame colonies each, or about 20,000 bees per box. This extraordinary shipment was consigned to Nagasaki, Japan, and the sweet builders are of the big Italian variety. The Japanese hope to successfully replace the small native, unproductive bees.

If the Garden Island honey bees as progressive as the Kauaians usually is, it would be best for the ship's officers to be mighty careful and sure of their courtesy toward the little Kauai-Italians.

KEAWEHAKU HAS AMBITION.

The candidacy of Mr. G. K. Keawehaku for registrar of public conveyances is one of the recent announcements from Democratic headquarters. Mr. Keawehaku has for many years been the interpreter for L. L. McCandless and in addition was this year a candidate for Representative from the Fourth District.

Crocin was the substance contained in a bottle that Elsie Kuilani is alleged to have drunk in an attempt to take her life yesterday. The woman has hastily conveyed to Queen's Hospital, where under treatment she soon rallied. The woman refused to give any reason for the rash act.

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Walpole .
